

Date: Sat, 28 Aug 93 12:33:27 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #1025
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sat, 28 Aug 93 Volume 93 : Issue 1025

Today's Topics:

 'Diversity Operation'?
 4X1RU REJECT LIST
 ANS-240 BULLETINS
 Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups
 QSL Help - 9G1XA
 Radio Shack attitudes
 Which DSP Filter?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Tue, 17 Aug 1993 18:40:42 GMT
From: telesoft!garym@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 'Diversity Operation'?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In <1993Aug17.015547.26921@bnr.ca> mwandel@bnr.ca (Markus Wandel) writes:
>I am wondering about 'Diversity operation'. My shortwave receiver has an
>allusion to it in the manual; it involves tying the final IF of two receivers
>together and tuning them both to the same station.

I once worked on a Microwave system that had four receivers and used
space and polarity diversity. There were two antennas spaced about 100'
apart and each one had a vertical and a horizontal feedhorn, giving four
different receive signals (at the transmit side there were two transmitters,
one vertical, one horizontal). The audio (wideband audio 0-120Khz) from the
FM detectors were sent to a combiner which dynamically selected the one with

the best S/N ratio (by comparing the 104 Khz pilot tone vs the white noise at 80 Khz). The four receivers where only tied together at the audio level, none of the oscillators were synchronized or shared. Any receiver without a pilot tone was excluded from the selection process.

The reason for using diversity was to reduce the dropouts caused by the fast and slow fading that is commonly experienced over a microwave troposcatter link. With the four different paths, most of the time you had an adequate S/N over at least one of them (and usually over more than one).

I've heard that a few high end cellular car phones have diversity reception, using space diversity. They use two receive antennas spaced a few feet apart, then select the best signal of the two. This reduces the fading caused by multipath reception, since (hopefully) both antennas won't be in a null at the same time.

--GaryM

--

Gary Morris KK6YB
San Diego, CA USA

Internet: garym@alsys.com
Phone: +1 619-457-2700 x128 (work)

Date: Sat, 28 Aug 93 01:54:59 -0400
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!spool.mu.edu!darwin.sura.net!emory!dragon!nj8j!
ben@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 4X1RU REJECT LIST
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

lkollar@nyx.cs.du.edu (Larry Kollar) writes:

> (The situation
> *is* changing slightly though -- now only the first node to pass a message
> is responsible for its content.)

But this does raise a question - how do the new FCC rules apply where the originator and first relay are not under FCC jurisdiction? Do 'illegal content' messages that originate outside the U.S. get a 'free ride' through the U.S. packet system? Or (more likely) is the 'first relay' *under FCC jurisdiction* held responsible? The latter would seem to militate against PBBs with international links relaying messages which are in a language not understood by the sysop.

Ben

```
+-----+-----+
| Ben Coleman NJ8J | "All that is not eternal is |
| AX.25: NJ8J@W4QO.#EAL.#ATL.GA.USA.NA | eternally irrelevant." |
| Internet: ben@nj8j.atl.ga.us | C. S. Lewis |
```

+-----+

Date: 28 Aug 93 20:03:52 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: ANS-240 BULLETINS
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-240.01
PHASE-3D STATUS REPORT

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 240.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 28, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: \$ANS-240.01

Phase-3D Engineering Model Construction Update

Dick Jansson (WD4FAB), AMSAT-NA Vice President for Engineering, reports that teams from AMSAT-DL and AMSAT-NA are well along in their efforts to construct an Engineering Model of the Phase-3D spaceframe in Germany. During the past two months, AMSAT-DL President Dr. Karl Meinzer (DJ4ZC) along with Werner Haas (DJ5KQ), Konrad Mueller (DG7FDQ), Wilfried Gladish and workers Diana Cronau, Birget Rheil and Anuschka Geis joined forces with Dick and a team of Weber State University (WSU) students to tackle the project at the University of Marburg. The WSU team was led by Ralph Butler and Jaim Parsons. They and their students had also been constructing tooling templates as well as machining various structural parts for the proposed Model. Dick indicates that while some structural parts still remain to be completed on the Model, all the essential structural elements are now in place.

"It was a tremendous effort," Dick noted upon his return to the United States last Monday. He went on to say that, "We've now confirmed that our structural designs can be successfully manufactured into a lightweight flight spaceframe."

During the Marburg effort, the team also took delivery of flight hardware for the Phase-3D electronic module cases. These cases are constructed in kit form and contain fully interchangeable parts that will allow assembly of any one of five different versions of the design. The cases will ultimately house the vital electronic components of the Phase-3D satellite. All of the module case work was done by WSU students.

In the course of the Model's construction, Dick reports the team racked up some rather impressive statistics. Together, they drilled over 9,900 holes and performed over 19,000 deburring (finishing) operations on the struc-

ture. The Equipment Panels, alone, had over 3,200 holes drilled in them. The high point of the project came when the internal Heat Pipes (a part of the Phase-3D thermal balancing structure) were successfully mated with the surfaces of the interior Equipment Panels -- on the very first try! Dick likened this feat to someone "bowling six 300 games in a row". He confirmed that such success was a direct result of the professional approach employed by each member of the team.

Construction of the Engineering Model spaceframe marks a major milestone in the Phase-3D development effort. It provides designers of the "all important" electronic, propulsion and attitude control systems with a "hands on" platform to test the "fit-and-form" of their designs, many of which are also now nearing completion. It also gives the WSU students a massive "template" for building the actual flight model spaceframe, a task that's now scheduled to begin in earnest starting this September at WSU.

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank Dick Jansson (WD4FAB) and Keith Baker (KB1SF) for this bulletin item.]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-240.02
AMSAT OPS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 240.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 28, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: \$ANS-240.02

Current AMSAT Operations Net Schedule For AO-13

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode-B Nets are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz. If, at the start of the OPS Net, the frequency of 145.950 MHz is being used for a QSO, OPS Net enthusiasts are asked to move to the alternate frequency of 145.955 MHz

| Date | UTC | Mode | Phs | NCS | Alt NCS |
|-----------|------|------|-----|--------|---------|
| 11-Sep-93 | 0730 | B | 159 | VE2LVC | W9ODI |
| 18-Sep-93 | 1515 | B | 96 | N7NQM | W5IU |
| 2-Oct-93 | 1400 | B | 160 | WA5ZIB | WJ9F |

Any stations with information on current events would be most welcomed. Also, those interested in discussing technical issues or who have questions about any particular aspect of OSCAR statellite operations are encouraged to join the OPS Nets. In the unlikely event that either the Net Control Station (NCS) or the alternate do not call on frequency, any participant is invited to act as the NCS.

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

SSTV sessions will be held on immediately after the OPS Nets a downlink on a Mode-B downlink frequency 145.960 MHz.

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-240.03

WEEKLY OSCAR STATUS REPORTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 240.03 FROM AMSAT HQ

SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 28, 1993

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

BID: \$ANS-240.03

Weekly OSCAR Status Reports: 28-AUG-93

AO-13: Current Transponder Operating Schedule:

L QST *** AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE *** 1993 Aug 16-Oct 25

Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 60 !

Mode-BS : MA 60 to MA 120 !<- after Aug 30 (hopefully)

Mode-S : MA 120 to MA 145 !<- S transponder; B trsp. is OFF

Mode-S : MA 145 to MA 150 !<- S beacon only

Mode-BS : MA 150 to MA 180 ! Alon/Alat 180/0

Mode-B : MA 180 to MA 256 !

Omnis : MA 230 to MA 40 ! Move to attitude 210/0, 25-Oct-93

Continuous up-to-date information about AO-13 operations is always available on the beacons at 145.812 MHz and 2400.646 MHz in CW, RTTY and 400 bps PSK. Also, these bulletins are also posted to INTERNET, ANS bulletins, Packet, PACSATs, etc., and can also be found in many international newsletters. [G3RUH/DB20S/VK5AGR]

MIR: LW2DTZ reports that the new callsigns for the MIR space station are R0MIR and R0MIR-1 for Personal Message System (PMS). LW2DTZ also says that the packet station appears to be working correctly and the downlink frequency being used is 145.550 MHz FM (simplex). LW2DTZ says that he has not heard any voice operations but the packet operation is working well around the world. He further adds that anybody can work MIR with 10 watts into a omni-directional antenna, e.g., a J-Pole. The signals are very strong as soon as MIR comes over the horizon. [LW2DTZ]

RS-10: WC9C reports that the RS-10 transponder is working just fine, with evening passes still being the best but on the day-time passes during the weekends, there is alot of activity! On or about 18-AUG-93 the CW Robot stopped calling CQ, but the CW transponder is still on. WC9C worked P40P and XE1KK last week. He notes that good downlink signals are possible with

as little as 3-5 watts are common. Also, RS-10 is very good bird to work mobile. In another status report from KB0J, he notes that he worked OX3KX right at the end of a RS-10 pass last week. OX3KX was on a downlink frequency of 29.388 MHz, and he was booming in at 57 while K0BJ was very near LOS on the VHF uplink, and just barely getting into RS-10. And finally, KL7JAF wants to let all RS-10 users to be aware that "ALASKA IS ALIVE AND WELL ON RS-10 BUT THAT ON MOST PASSES WE HAVE IT ALL TO OURSELVES EVEN THOUGH THERE IS A WINDOW TO THE LOWER 48 AND THE VE'S. ACTIVE OF LATE ON RS-10 IS KL7ILA, K0MVL/KL7 AND KL7JAF. IF YOU HAVE A PASS THAT INCLUDES US, STAY ON FREQ UNTIL LOS AND WE WILL BE LOOKING FOR YOU..."
[WC9C & K0BJ & KL7JAF]

RS-12: G3IOR reports that the sudden drop of magnetic activity and Maximum Usable Frequency (MUF) rise of 19-22 August has brought about some remarkable "sub-horizon" propagation on RS-12, Mode-K. GM4IHJ and G3IOR have been copying excellent signals from both RS-10's and RS-12's 29.407 and 29.357 MHz beacons, respectively, when the satellites have been over Antarctica, southern South America and South Africa, over VE8, KL7 and UA0. Much of the time the 29 MHz path has been in common with the RS-12 21.210 - 21.250 MHz uplink path, so stations have been worked when the satellite is well below the user horizons by as much as -50 degrees elevation! Good QSO's by G3IOR included K4ZC (NC), VE2GSX, LU2NI and PJ2MI. Many other stations were copied coming in on the RS-12 downlink who were oblivious to this fact, as they were working terrestrial F2 DX within the RS-12 uplink passband. Also, RK3KPK has reactivated the RS-12 ROBOT. It is noticeable that the ROBOT requires requires a near perfect 1:3 Dot:Dash ratio time for it to respond to callers. While it is at high angles of elevation or along dark paths, it responds well. When in high MUF conditions, particularly at low elevation angles or sub-horizon it is almost impossible to get response although ones signal actuates the downlink. This is thought to be due to the multi-path changing the Dot:Dash ratio from 1:3 to 1+n:3+n, in other words, difficult to read by the ROBOT. By adding weighting to the key to give more abrupt dots, e.g. clipping them, QSO's may be made. This, together with studies of the erratic Doppler variations during multipath sub-horizon passes might be used as an excellent ionospheric research tool by keen observers. A message to all RS-12 operators. Do not wait for predicted AOS to start your operations, nor give up at the predicted LOS. Look for the beacon or the ROBOT as much as 35 minutes prior to a "pass" and stay with it once the satellite has officially gone "LOS." You will often hear the satellite well outside the normal tracking times, and the chances are that you will get into the transponder too. By this way you may work some surprising DX not normally available on the low orbiting bird. CW activity (best) is centered on 21.215/29.415 MHz and SSB on 21.225/29.425 MHz. Be sure to call "CQ RS-12" to differentiate from F2 QSO makers working direct in the passband.
[G3IOR @GB7VLS]

WO-18: Webersat (WO-18) is operating normally. Transmitter output power has

been boosted about a watt. [KB7KCL]

The AMSAT NEWS Service (ANS) is looking for volunteers to contribute weekly OSCAR status reports. If you have a favorite OSCAR which you work on a regular basis and would like to contribute to this bulletin, please send your observations to WD0HHU at his CompuServe address of 70524,2272, on INTERNET at wd0hhu@amsat.org, or to his local packet BBS in the Denver, CO area, WD0HHU @ W0LJF.#NECO.CO.USA.NOAM. Also, if you find that the current set of orbital elements are not generating the correct AOS/LOS times at your QTH, PLEASE INCLUDE THAT INFORMATION AS WELL. The information you provide will be of value to all OSCAR enthusiasts.

/EX

Date: Sat, 28 Aug 1993 15:17:41 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!
moe.ksu.ksu.edu!crcnis1.unl.edu!news.unomaha.edu!news@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Posted-By: auto-faq 2.4
Archive-name: radio/personal-intro
Revision: 1.4 06/30/93 12:04:14
Changes: new rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups, cs.utexas.edu gateway

(Note: The following is reprinted with the permission of the author.
Due to the recent reorganization, it is also on a temporarily-
accelerated posting schedule as follows:

July weekly
August bi-weekly
September back to monthly)

This message describes the rec.radio.amateur.*, rec.radio.cb, rec.radio.info, and rec.radio.swap newsgroups. It is intended to serve as a guide for the new reader on what to find where. Questions and comments may be directed to the author, Jay Maynard, K5ZC, by Internet electronic mail at jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu. This message was last changed on 30 June 1993 to add the groups created during the latest reorganization vote and the description of the cs.utexas.edu gateway.

History
=====

Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list

for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio. The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups, and established the precedent of the rec.radio.* hierarchy, which in turn reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the overall structure we now use.

After the reorganization, more and more regular information postings began to appear, and were spread out across the various groups in rec.radio.*. Taking the successful example of the news.answers group, where informational postings from across the net are sent, the group rec.radio.info was created in December, 1992, with Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS, initially serving as moderator.

In January, 1993, many users started complaining about the volume in `rec.radio.amateur.misc`. This led to a discussion about a second reorganization, which sparked the creation of a mailing list by Ian Kluft, KD6EUI. This list, which was eventually joined by many of the most prolific posters to the ham radio groups, came up with a proposal to add 11 groups to the `rec.radio.amateur` hierarchy in April 1993. The subsequent vote, held in May and early June, approved the creation of five groups:
`rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc` (to replace `.packet`), `.equipment`, `.homebrew`, `.antenna`, and `.space`.

The Current Groups =====

I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is `rec.radio.amateur.misc`. It is what `rec.ham-radio` was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group `rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc` is for discussions related to (surprise!) digital amateur radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgeable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome. The name was changed to emphasize this, and to encourage discussion not only of other text-based digital modes, such as AMTOR, RTTY, and Clover, but things like digital voice and video as well. The former group, `rec.radio.amateur.packet`, has not been removed as of this writing, but it is obsolete, and you should use `.digital.misc` instead. The group has the `.misc` as part of the name to allow further specialization if the users wish it, such as `.digital.tcp-ip`.

The swap group is now `rec.radio.swap`. This recognizes a fact that became evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups, especially `.equipment` and `.homebrew`, are the place for public discussions. There is now a regular posting with information on how to go about buying and selling items in `rec.radio.swap`; please refer to it before you post there.

The first reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is

rec.radio.amateur.policy. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. The neverending no-code debate goes here, as does the New Jersey scanner law, the legality of ordering a pizza on the autopatch, what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, and so on.

The other added group is rec.radio.cb. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in rec.ham-radio in the past; please do not cross-post to both rec.radio.cb and rec.radio.amateur.* unless the topic is genuinely of interest to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The rec.radio.info group is just what its name implies: it's the place where informational messages from across rec.radio.* may be found, regardless of where else they're posted. As of this writing, information posted to the group includes Cary Oler's daily solar propagation bulletins, ARRL bulletins, the Frequently Asked Questions files for the various groups, and radio modification instructions. This group is moderated, so you cannot post to it directly; if you try, even if your message is crossposted to one of the other groups, your message will be mailed to the moderator, who is currently Mark Salzyn, VE6MGS. The email address for submissions to the group is rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. Inquiries and other administritivia should be directed to rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. For more information about rec.radio.info, consult the introduction and posting guidelines that are regularly posted to that newsgroup.

The groups rec.radio.amateur.antenna, .equipment, .homebrew, and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about antennas, commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space operations. The .equipment group is not the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for. Similarly, the .space group is specifically about amateur radio in space, such as the OSCAR program and SAREX, the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment; other groups cover other aspects of satellites and space. Homebrewing isn't about making your own alcoholic beverages at home (that's rec.crafts.brewing), but rather construction of radio and electronic equipment by the amateur experimenter.

The rec.radio.amateur.misc, .packet, and .policy groups, and the rec.radio.info group, are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to listserv@ucsd.edu for instructions on how to use the mail server. The rec.radio.swap group is not available for reading by electronic mail. At this writing, the most recently added groups are also not available for reading by electronic mail, although that may change.

All of the groups can be posted to by electronic mail, though, by using a

gateway at the University of Texas at Austin. To post a message this way, change the name of the group you wish to post to by replacing all of the '.'s with '-'s - for example, rec.radio.swap becomes rec-radio-swap - and send to that name@cs.utexas.edu (rec-radio-swap@cs.utexas.edu, for example). You may crosspost by including multiple addresses as Cc: entries (but see below). This gateway's continued availability is at the pleasure of the admins at UT-Austin, and is subject to going away at any time - and especially if forgeries and other net.abuses become a problem. You have been warned.

A Few Words on Crossposting

=====

Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

One of the few examples of productive cross-posting is with the rec.radio.info newsgroup. To provide a filtered presentation of information articles, while still maintaining visibility in their home newsgroups, the moderator strongly encourages cross-posting. All information articles should be submitted to the rec.radio.info moderator so that he may simultaneously cross-post your information to the appropriate newsgroups. Most newsreaders will only present the article once, and network bandwidth is conserved since only one article is propagated. If you make regular informational postings, and have made arrangements with the moderator to post directly to the group, please cross-post as appropriate.

--

Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.

"If my car ran OS/2, it'd be there by now" -- bumper sticker

GCS d++ p+ c++ l+ m+/- s/++ g++ w++ t+ r

--

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

Celebrating 60 years of the Univ. of Maryland ARA - W3EAX (1933-1993)

Date: 28 Aug 1993 17:49:49 GMT

From: news.acns.nwu.edu!thor.isp.nwu.edu!wn9s@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: QSL Help - 9G1XA
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <taylorjh.2.0@wvmvx.dnet.dupont.com> taylorjh@wvmvx.dnet.dupont.com (John H. Taylor) writes:

>In article <taylorjh.1.0@Nemours> taylorjh@Nemours (John H. Taylor) writes:

>>From: taylorjh@Nemours (John H. Taylor)

>>Subject: QSL Help - 9G1XA

>>Date: Sat, 28 Aug 1993 12:40:14 GMT

>>Yesterday, I contacted 9G1XA in Ghana; I would like to exchange QSL's and I
>>understood him to say to send the card to his home QTH which I thought was
>>K0EY. However, I can't find K0EY in the callbook (servers).

>>

>>Can someone help me with the QSL address for 9G1XA?

>>

>>Thanks, in advance, for your assistance!

>>

>> John

>> - K3ZKA -

>

>Mail address in this note was in error; sorry!

>

>Should have been: taylorjh@wvmvx.dnet.dupont.com

>

>Thanks!

>John H. Taylor

>E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, Inc.

>

>Opinions expressed are solely those of the author

>and do not represent statements by the DuPont Company

Date: Sat, 28 Aug 1993 15:34:28 GMT

From: netcomsv!netcom.com!dparker@decwrl.dec.com

Subject: Radio Shack attitudes

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>Hey! Howzabout this idea? Why not infiltrate their ranks and influence
>them from inside? (Only slightly tongue-in-cheek)

Hey now there's an idea! But I think most HAMS may be over qualified.
Maybe I should butcher my resume'....eeech!

Dave "tounge in both cheeks" Parker
KD6RRS

* Dave Parker: e-mail: dparker@netcom.com *
* *
* "Tracy, California....the gateway to Stockton" *

Date: Sat, 28 Aug 1993 14:34:36 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!gatekeeper.es.dupont.com!
esds01.es.dupont.com!wmvx.dnet.dupont.com!taylorjh@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Which DSP Filter?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <25826e\$1e8k@ilx018.intel.com> dbraun@ilx049.intel.com (Doug Braun)
writes:

>From: dbraun@ilx049.intel.com (Doug Braun)
>Subject: Which DSP Filter?
>Date: 22 Aug 1993 15:09:02 GMT
>
>Looking through QST ads, I see these moderately-priced
>DSP audio filters for sale:
>
>Timewave Technology DSP-9 \$149
>JPS NRF-7 \$250
>j-com w9gr DSP 2 \$299
>W9GR Kit \$125
>
>Can anyone tell me the pros and cons of these units?
>From the ads, they all seem similar. Obviously the
>last two are virtually identical. I am most interested
>in CW/RTTY filtering, with other features being
>icing on the cake. Alas, I have no access to
>back issues of QST, etc. to look up any reviews.
>
>Thanks,
>
>Doug Braun (N10WU)
>
>-----

>Email: dbraun@inside.intel.com
>Intel Mail: IDC1-41
>iNet: 8-435-5069 Long Distance: 011-972-4-655069
>Fax: 8-435-5999 Long Distance: 011-972-4-655999
>Snail Mail: US: Other:
> PO Box 311 Intel Israel, Ltd.
> Mendham, NJ 07945 IDC1-41

> Matam Scientific Center
> Haifa, Israel 31015
>-----

I have built and have used the W9GR kit for the last month or so. I have only used it on SSB, mostly 17 and 20 meters. I am delighted with its performance and think it is a bargain at the price.

John - K3ZKA -
John H. Taylor
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, Inc.

Opinions expressed are solely those of the author
and do not represent statements by the DuPont Company

Date: (null)
From: (null)
I would love to work him. Good luck and good DX!
Albert
wn9s@thor.isp.nwu.edu

Albert E. Schmelzer
9044 N. Keeler Avenue
Skokie, IL 60076-1604
Amateur Radio: WN9S
InterNet:
wn9s@isp.nwu.edu
albert@cartan.math.nwu.edu
Northwestern University
Integrated Science Program
616 Noyes Street
Evanston, IL 60208-4160
(708) 491-IOTA
Packet:wn9s@n9hsi.#noril.il.usa.na
TCP/IP Gateway:wn9s@ke9yq.ampr.org
or wn9s@ke9yq.imsa.edu

I can be found on 147.315Mhz on Tues nite or 147.360 Mhz at other times!
73's es 88's to YLs!!
:^) (-;

--

Albert E. Schmelzer
9044 N. Keeler Avenue
Northwestern University
Integrated Science Program

Date: 17 Aug 93 19:53:29 GMT
From: walter!porthos!dancer!whs70@RUTGERS.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Aug12.153325.23719@ke4zv.uucp>, <30722@ksr.com>,
<24r3if\$4li@news.delphi.com>gers
Subject : Re: Bootlegger At ARRL N.E. Convention

In article <24r3if\$4li@news.delphi.com> greg1@news.delphi.com (Greg Law) writes:
>jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:

>

>>gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>>>In article <jfhCBMC0B.L9L@netcom.com> jfh@netcom.com (Jack Hamilton) writes:

>>>>collinst@esvx19.es.dupont.com wrote:

>>>>>You wanted bet your license that if the FCC sees you with a transmitter

>>>>>on your belt, asks to see your license and you refuse that they wouldn't

>>>>>suspend your license?

>>>>How would they know which license to suspend?

>>>The FCC has statutory authority to inspect any station for any reason

>>>at any reasonable hour.

>

>>And to directly answer Jack's actual question, though not definitively,
>>they would probably find out when your lawyer let them know as part of
>>the plea bargaining arrangement. If you refuse to show your license, they
>>probably have "probable cause" to arrest you on the spot for unlicensed
>>operation (remember, "probable cause" doesn't even have to come close to
>>certainty). Childish games are rarely of much value when dealing with
>>law enforcement personnel.

>

>If you really want the definitive answer, purchase a copy of Part 97

>Rules and Regulations and READ IT. It states, in plain English, that

>the operating station and operator/station license is subject to inspection

>by the FCC. . . no reason is needed nor required. Any licensee refusing

>an inspection is subject to revocation of the license and/or fines.

> -- Greg KE4DPX

The "definitive" answer doesn't cover an unlicensed individual however.
Remember...ownership/possession of ham equipment is not illegal. The original
thread of this discussion had to do with a person belived to be unlicensed
who had an HT (and may actually have used it, although no posting I've seen
offered any conclusive evidence of that).

So, continuing, it isn't clear to me (other than because part 97 currently
states it) that a ham with an HT should be subject to anymore interogation
or license inquiry than a non-ham with an HT. That is even more at issue
these days since the FCC no longer issues station licenses and thus, there
no longer is any clearly defined (by location) amateur station license

on FCC record.

Now it certainly seems possible that I might be out somewhere with my HT and "listening," but not transmitting with an HT. Under that scenario I don't need to have my license with me as I see it. Why should I? Therefore, unless the FCC had definitive proof that I transmitted on the HT AND then inquired as to my license, I can't see what I'd be in violation of.

Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) BELLCORE (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
Morristown, NJ email via UUCP bcr!cc!whs70
201-829-2879 Weekdays email via Internet whs70@cc.bellcore.com

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #1025
